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The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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November 20, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 60 2 p.m. 69
Humidity 24 31

November 20, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 62 2 p.m. 75
Humidity 60 59

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.

Barometer 30.10

7808 日大初月十

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1917.

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S PARIS SPEECH.

PREMIER'S SPIRITED REPLY TO HIS CRITICS.

Why He Deliberately Made a Disagreeable Utterance.

London, November 19.
Immense interest was displayed this afternoon in the debate in the House of Commons, initiated by Mr. Asquith, on the Premier's Paris speech. The House and Galleries were crowded, M. Venizelos, the Greek Premier, being seated in the Diplomatic Gallery.

The discussion arose on a motion for adjournment, upon which Mr. Asquith laid down two propositions which he hoped would not be controverted—firstly, that in war the ultimate responsibility for what was done or undone rested with the Government, and, secondly, and as vitally important, that frequent and intimate consultations should be held between Allied statesmen and soldiers, and co-ordination should be as complete as possible. Nevertheless, he deprecated the establishment of any organisation interfering with the responsibility of the General Staff to the Government or derogating in any wise from the authority and responsibility of each of the Allied peoples to their respective Governments. He emphasised that Mr. Lloyd George, in his speech at Paris, did not mention the Navy, which in many respects dominated strategic considerations, and asked which would decide on disagreement between the Allied Staff and the General Staff.

Sir Edward Carson (interrupting):—The War Cabinet.

Mr. Asquith, continuing, said the object of the present debate was to dispel certain misapprehensions arising from the Paris speech. He pointed out that Mr. Lloyd George equally shared responsibility regarding the invasions of Serbia and Romania, and affirmed that the Premier's views regarding Serbia were not shared by any weighty military authority in England. The theory of a single front was perfectly sound, and a corollary thereof was that the Ally at one end of the line might be best helped by a maximum effort being exerted at the other end of the line. It was a sacred trust of the Allies to see that the future freedom and security of Serbia and Romania were adequately secured. After alluding to Mr. Lloyd George's assumption of detachment regarding the recent events in Versailles last March would have affected the Russian situation which the Premier had revealed to the good people of Paris with irrelevant rhetoric. Was it not a fact that General Cadorna was full of confidence and serenity on the eve of the German attack? He declared that the Premier's reference to the Western Front suggested that the British Dominions' blood and bravery had been squandered when strategically it could have been better employed. Never were operations more carefully concerted than those of Sir Douglas Haig on the Somme and in the later stages of the French defensive at Verdun. He doubted whether any Allied Council, wisely guided, would have interfered with either of the two great offensives in the West in favour of more attractive adventures elsewhere. We had no reason to be ashamed of our war contribution. We had kept the seas free, had expanded our Army into seventy Divisions, and had placed our arsenals and credit at the disposal of the Allies, and so we would continue to the end.—(Cheers.)

Mr. Lloyd George, replying, said more important than anything he had said at Paris was to decide whether greater unity of control were needed and whether we were taking the right way to secure it. He affirmed that we had suffered by lack of co-ordination, and said any criticism he had directed against the past was not directed against the Staff or any Allied Commander. He had merely used certain illustrations showing that lack of co-ordination among the Allies had brought disaster. Lord Kitchener once suggested a scheme for central authority, but he (the speaker) was utterly opposed to the appointment of a Generalissimo, for such a scheme would produce friction. He (Mr. Lloyd George) believed that the United States would have preferred a Council with executive authority, but he thought circumstances at present did not demand this. The new Council would actually, and not merely nominally, possess the information which was at the disposal of one of the Allied Staffs, and therefore a permanent Council was essential. Regarding the Italian Front, it was most difficult to answer Mr. Asquith's questions. There was a good deal to be said about what General Cadorna said and what we thought we knew, or believed or suspected—a good deal. General Sir William Robertson could not press things with respect to another front, but under the new Council he would have been in a position to do so. The fact that Anglo-French troops had to rush to Italy to retrieve disaster must affect the operations on the Western Front. Hence our concern with the Italian Front was not because it was the Italian Front, but because it affected the Western Front also. Therefore it had been decided that the mere machinery of liaison officers, occasional meetings of Ministers and occasional meetings of the Chiefs of Staff was utterly inadequate and inefficient for the purposes of real co-ordination. "You must have a permanent body constantly watching those things, advising upon them and reporting to the Government." Mr. Lloyd George emphasised that the representation of the Navy was no afterthought. It was essential that information regarding naval operations and co-operation should be known to these military advisers, but that was a different thing from the establishment of a Naval Council to co-ordinate naval strategy. We were suffering from a lack thereof at present, and anyone knowing what was happening in the Mediterranean knew there was a great deal to be said for such a Council. Turning to his Paris speech, Mr. Lloyd George said:—Let me say at once that I considered it carefully and I did it for a deliberate purpose. I have seen resolutions for unity and co-ordination. Where are they? You might as well throw them into the waste-paper basket. Lord Kitchener started with these schemes in 1915. I have seen the other schemes of M. Briand and Mr. Asquith, but somehow they come to naught, because you have naturally a disinclination by independent bodies to merge their individualities into a common organisation. I was afraid that this would occur again. We went to Rapallo with documents most carefully prepared and previously exhibited to the Cabinet.—(Cheers.) Substantially, the document which we passed at Rapallo was the document I passed

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S PARIS SPEECH.

here. I have it in my pocket.—(Cheers.) After referring to what he called a beautifully drafted document approved by a number of men, including distinguished soldiers and which had been carried by three Allied Conferences, he said:—Nothing has happened—simply an announcement in the newspapers that at least we have found some means of co-ordination. There has been too much of this.—(Cheers.) I made up my mind to take risks, and I took them.—(Loud cheers.)—to rouse the public sentiment not merely here but in France, Italy and America, to see that this document became an act. I know nothing of military strategy, but I know something of political strategy.—(Laughter and cheers.)—and to get public opinion interested in a proposal and to convince them of its desirability is an essential part of political strategy. That is why I made that speech, and it has done it.—(Loud cheers.) I determined to deliver a disagreeable speech which would force everybody to talk about this scheme. They have talked about it in two or three Continents, and the result of public opinion in America, Italy, France and Britain is that the scheme is vital.—(Continuous cheers.) Proceeding, the Premier denied that he had blamed the British for what had happened. It was an unpleasant thing for him to remind Italy that it had lost twenty-five hundred guns, but it was necessary.—(Cheers.) Otherwise the Rapallo Agreement would not have been passed. I know very well what would have happened, and I did not want it to happen. I wanted this thing to be a reality. All this talk about Easterners and Westerners is utter balderdash. The field is north, south, east and west. Our business is to put pressure on the enemy from every point of the compass and to hurt him where we can. That is why we want a Central Council. We need all the experience and help we can get, and our Allies' need is still greater than ours at present. We want victory, and will get it, but I do not want the whole burden to fall on Britain, and I therefore want an Inter-Allied Council that will order the whole battlefield so that the whole resources of the Allies shall be thrown into the conflict in order to bring pressure to bear on the enemy.—(Cheers.)

He would not withdraw one single syllable of his Paris speech. He strongly and categorically asserted that no soldiers in any war had had their strategic position less interfered with by politicians. Soldiers never got a more consistent or more substantial backing from politicians than they received during 1917. He did not mean backing in speeches, which were no substitute for battle. There were only two occasions on which he had acted against the advice of soldiers in this war. Once was with regard to the big gun programme, when they thought he was manufacturing too many and they were unable to man them, and the second was when he pressed upon soldiers the appointment of a civilian to reorganise railways behind the lines. Policy and strategy were inextricably interwoven, and those trying to separate them and foster dissension were traitors. Whether it was done for personal rancour or political envy, it was equally treasonable. "Are we to tolerate men in this country who, from purely political and personal reasons, disseminate distrust and jealousy of France in the breasts of Englishmen?"

(Speech incomplete.)

FIVE SUBMARINES DESTROYED.

London, November 19.
Mr. Lloyd George has announced that we destroyed five submarines on Saturday.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH ARMIES.

Question of a Single Command.

London, November 19.
The Daily Telegraph's military correspondent decides the idea that Mr. Lloyd George attempted last winter to place the British Army under the command of General Nivelle, and says that General Nivelle in January proposed that the Anglo-French should pool reserves for a tremendous blow at the German centre, professing his readiness to serve under a British Generalissimo. The proposals, after much waste of time, were partially accepted by the Calais Conference, but they were never carried out. The problem of a single Command for the Anglo-French Armies was most difficult, but must now be solved. The only way of securing universal agreement on the subject of a single Command is by a free interchange of information and ideas by military leaders in a Supreme War Council.

The Daily Chronicle says that critics pursuing disruptive tactics will be disappointed by to-day's debate. Nothing sensational, and certainly not a crisis, need be expected, although the agreement, as read by Mr. Lloyd George in the House of Commons, does not mention the fact that there will be an Allied Naval Staff also sitting at Versailles, co-operating with the Military Staff. The first meeting of the War Council will probably be held next week.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

More Successful Raids.

London, November 19.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a communique, states:—The enemy's artillery was active during the night. Scottish and Warwickshire troops carried out successful raids in the neighbourhood of Monchy le Preux and Greenland Hill, north of Roenx.

The Artillery Struggle.

London, November 19.
A French communique states:—The artillery duel continued during the night on the right bank of the Meuse, notably at Chaums Wood.

Intense Artillery Firing.

London, November 19.
A German wireless official message states:—Between the coast and Beaulieu there is firing of great intensity.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE RUSSIAN TANGLE.

Food Becoming Exhausted in the Capital.

London, November 19.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd, telegraphing on November 18, says that a manifesto, printed in huge type on the front page of the Workers' Gazette, demands the release of all political prisoners, the cessation of political terrorism, the restoration of the freedom of the Press, the inviolability of the person and property, and the placing of sufficient armed forces at the disposal of the Municipality to preserve order.

Food and forage are being rapidly exhausted, owing to the destruction of the railways and general disorganisation.

The officials of the Ministry of Finance refuse to hand over to the Maximists funds from the Treasury. The Director and Vice-Directors of the State Bank have been arrested, but were subsequently released.

The American Embassy has requested a train to convey two thousand American residents to Harbin.

M. Kerensky's Defeat.

London, November 19.
The Daily Telegraph's correspondent at Petrograd states that the Bolshevik force which defeated Kerensky's fifteen hundred Cossacks between Gatchina and Tarskoe Selo numbered 16,000. There was desultory fighting at Kieff, which changed hands several times.

It is reported that Czech troops, supporting the Government, are now masters at Kieff and that General Kaledin's Cossacks control the Don region, have surrounded Kharkoff and Voronezh, and captured Viasma, to the south-west of Moscow, on which 20,000 Cossacks are reported to be advancing.

Terrible Slaughter at Moscow.

London, November 19.
The Daily Telegraph's correspondent at Petrograd says that fighting at Moscow began on November 10. The Government force consisted of 3,000 Military Cadets and students, with three guns, numerous rifles and some Maxim guns. Fifteen thousand of the 100,000 soldiers in the garrison supported the Bolsheviks, but the rest remained in barracks. The Military Revolution Committee secured fifteen guns, with which they continuously bombarded the centre of the town. The casualties till the 14th were three thousand, chiefly peaceful civilians. There were corpses for days in doorways and on stairs. The Cathedral of the Assumption of Glory at Kremlin was destroyed during the bombardment and the Church of St. Basil was set on fire.

General Kaledin's Control.

London, November 19.
The Daily Chronicle correspondent at Stockholm says that General Kaledin's Cossacks occupying Donetsk coalfield are able to starve and freeze Petrograd. General Kaledin, at Kharkoff, has stopped two hundred wagon-loads of food for Petrograd. A Military Dictatorship by General Kaledin or General Korniloff is expected.

Shortage of Supplies at the Front.

London, November 19.
The Daily News' correspondent at Petrograd says that at a meeting of Representative Socialists, convened by the Railway Union on Friday, a delegate from the Committee at the Front stated that there were only three days' supplies at the Front, which the Army would be compelled to abandon owing to famine, unless the transport was improved.

THE STRUGGLE IN ITALY.

Possible Abandonment of the Piave.

London, November 19.
Reuter's correspondent at the Italian Headquarters, telegraphing last night, states:—Owing to the strength of enemy effort, which is supported by constant reinforcements of men and artillery, it is probable that the Italians will for the present only be able to delay invasions, but they will thus gain time enabling preparations for a counter-offensive. The abandonment of the Piave may be a painful necessity leading to a successful accomplishment of these preparations.

A Noteworthy Event.

London, November 19.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris says that a semi-official message states:—The most noteworthy event of the day is the resolute Italian resistance which has even entered the phase of a counter-attack, assisted by reinforcements which are now participating in the determined resistance to the Austro-German concentrated movement in the mountains. The enemy is making his principal effort between the Brenna and the Piave, because if he breaks through the Italian centre he can take the right wing in the reverse, but, notwithstanding the importance of the line covering Treviso and Venice, the whole of the interests of the battle is centred in the mountain pass of Sella Communi, dominating the Bassano Plain.

Italians Take More Prisoners.

London, November 19.
An Italian official message states:—The enemy violently concentrated fire on positions on the Asiago Plateau but did not attack. We re-occupied advanced trench elements, taking two hundred prisoners. Strong enemy forces are attacking Monte Montefiore and Monte Tomba and the lines south of Quaro. We prevented any re-attempt to cross the Piave.

Germans Claim More Prisoners.

London, November 19.
A German official wireless message says:—The enemy fruitlessly repeated his attacks north-east of Asiago. We stored Quaro and Monte Cornella we drove out the enemy from positions at Monte Tomba and took eleven hundred prisoners.

A HERO'S DEATH.

General Maude Succumbs in Mesopotamia.

London, November 19.
The Daily Mail says that General Maude is ill.
The War Office announces that General Maude died in Mesopotamia last evening after a brief illness.
(Continued on page 8.)

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

OBITUARY.

Sir Charles Holroyd.

London, November 19.
The death is announced of Sir Charles Holroyd, the artist. [The deceased was Hon. Litt. D. of Leeds; F.R.S. of Painter, Etcher and member of the Art Workers' Guild; director of the National Gallery, 1906-16; and formerly Keeper of the National Gallery of British Art (Tate Gallery). He was 56 years of age and besides being a frequent exhibitor at the Royal Academy was the author of several works on art.]

CHANG FUN TO BE EXILED.

London, November 19.
The Times' correspondent at Peking says that Chang Fun will be exiled to Reunpion.

ENGLISH VICAR'S LITTLE HOUSEHOLD.

Picture of Luxury and Ease in War Time.

At a hearing by the Boss (Herefordshire), tribunal, of the claim for exemption for William Baskerville, gardener to the Rev. Theodore Emmott, vicar of Welford-on-Wye, the latter admitted that he keeps four men-servants and three maid-servants at the vicarage, where he lives alone.

The Vicar admitted that he kept a butler (a coloured man), coachman, groom, and gardener. The butler and coachman were over military age; the groom was 18 next month and would go, and Baskerville was 37. All were able-bodied. Asked if he considered it patriotic, that he was doing good to the country, by keeping seven people to wait on him in these times he said:—I must have someone. The horses want looking after. I have a large parish with two churches to attend to. I keep a curate, but I have to attend to work. I have about 20 acres, grass chiefly, which requires looking after. The garden is 1½ acres and requires the attention of expert men.

Mr. Wyndham Smith, the military representative, remarked:—I have two acres of garden and no gardener.

The Chairman (Alderman Preece):—I have to do my own garden.
After a private consultation the tribunal dismissed Baskerville's claim to exemption on domestic grounds. "As for there being any need for you in your present employment," said the chairman, "we further consider there are no grounds to substantiate that claim. It may not perhaps be within my duty to express any opinion on the fact that four men-servants and three other servants are kept at this place. I am of opinion that it is scandalous that a minister of the Gospel should attempt to justify his conduct in keeping all these servants in these times. Our country is at war, but I am afraid this reverend gentleman does not recognise it but merely recognises the necessity of keeping himself in luxury and ease. I will say no more."

DON'T FORGET.

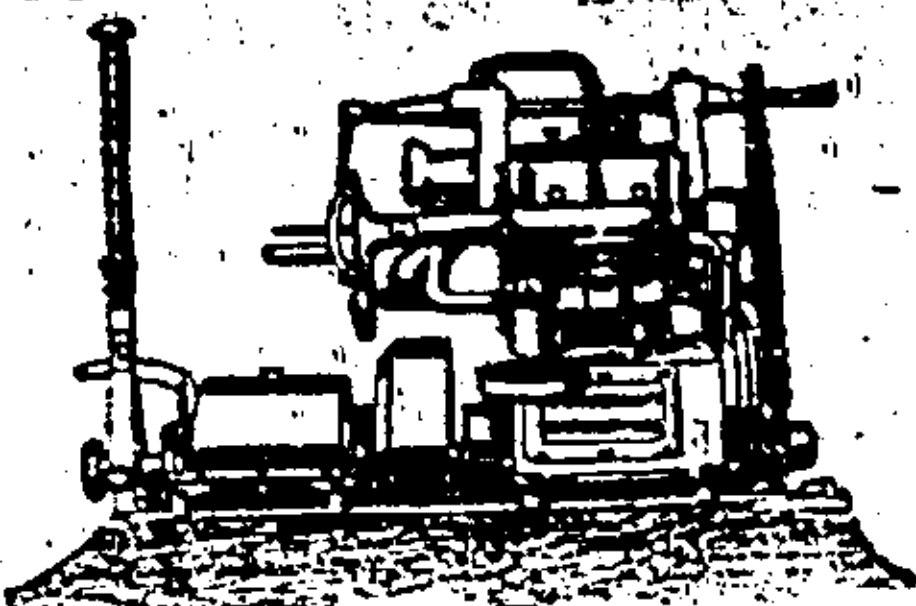
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Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema—9.15 p.m.
Today, November 20.
"Hush! Day" (Continued on page 8.)

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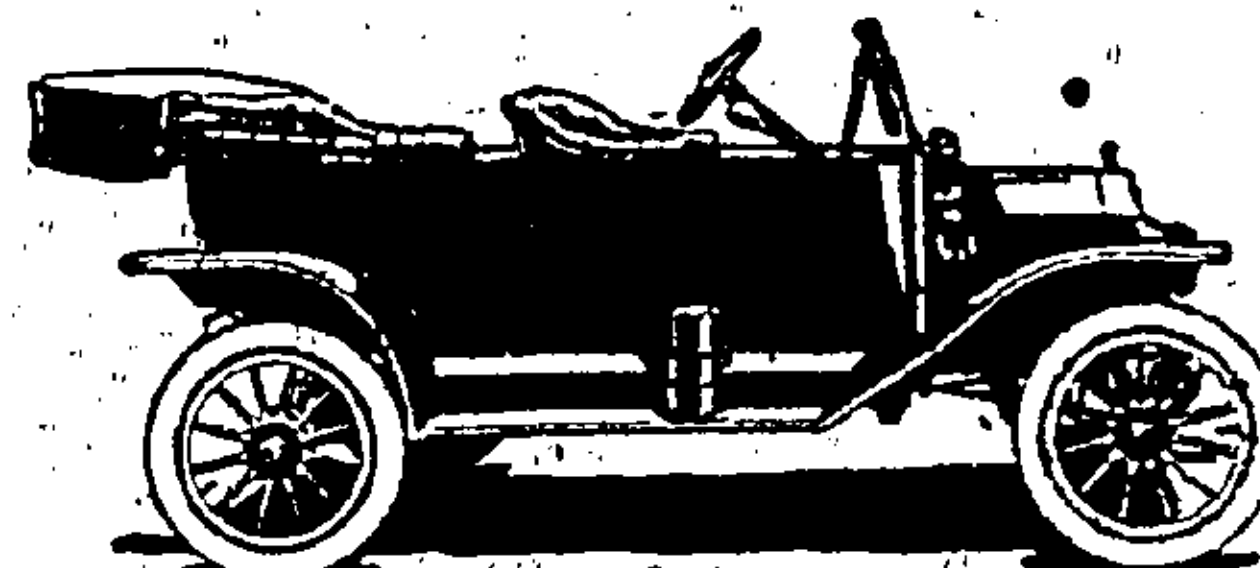
Imperial Bouquet per	100	\$5.30
Crown Prince	100	4.85
"	50	2.35
"	10	.50
Extra Fine (Grand Format)	50	2.35
Nectar	50	2.35
Yildiz	25	1.10
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"	50	1.85
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GENERAL NEWS.

2nd Lieut. A. C. Young.
We regret to state that have
has been received which unhap-
pily leaves little room for doubt
that 2nd Lieut. Arthur C. Young,
the eldest son of the editor of the
Japan Chronicle, was killed in
the fighting of August 16. He
was seen to fall while leading his
platoon to attack a machine-gun
emplacement, and is believed to
have been mortally wounded.
The Germans shortly afterwards
recovered the ground for awhile,
and so all trace of him was lost.

Abolition of Foot-Binding.
The Chinese Ministry of
Education has issued an instruction
to the effect that "According
to the reports of the Educational
Inspectors, there are still many
girl students, both in Peking
and the provinces, who
have retained the practice of
foot-binding. As the binding
of feet hinders the growth of the
body, it is hereby instructed that
hereafter footbinding shall be
strictly prohibited in all girls'
schools. Those who have already
bound their feet shall at once
unbind them, and those who have
not yet commenced the practice
shall not be allowed to do so."

Sale of Chinese Children.
Thousands of babies will be fed
by the Government during the
present winter, says the *Evening
Daily News*. The sale of chil-
dren, boys and girls, by homeless
and starving flood refugees, into
slavery, may thus be prevented,
says a member of the Directorate-
General of Flood Relief and
Conservancy. Proclamations have
already been posted in affected
districts, prohibiting
child traffic and offering to feed the
children of those who are unable
to support them and return them
later on. The night of starvation
has driven loving mothers and
fathers to part with their
boys and girls. Many heart-
rending cases have recently come
to the notice of the police author-
ities. Instructions are now given
to all policemen stating that they
should interfere if they happen to
find men or women selling their
children. Temporary institu-
tions for feeding babies, boys
and girls of destitute parents
are being established through-
out the flooded districts and in
Peking and Tientsin. The
proclamation announcing their
establishment states: "Our deep
sympathy goes forth to the
parents who are compelled to
part with their dear ones for a
paltry sum of money, with them-
selves lying under the shadow of
death."

Divorce for the Poor.
During the last two days (says
the *Daily Telegraph* of September
19) over 300 applications for
divorce have been made to the
Poor Persons Department of the
High Court of Justice. Mr. Adrian
Hassard-Short, the secretary,
stated that by far the greater
proportion of the applicants are
men and the majority of them
are soldiers whose wives they
allege, have been unfaithful
during their absence. "The
number of applications is daily
increasing," he said. "In
the first six months of this
year, we had 14,000 appeals for
assistance, of which between 500
and 600 have been granted, and
the cases are now being phreased
with. There are no fees
payable, but every applicant must
find the solicitor's out-of-pocket
expenses, and expenses incidental
to witnesses. If witnesses are
not brought from a long distance
the whole proceedings from
beginning to end do not cost
more than £10, and some cases
may be completed for as low as
£8. Before we take up a case
we must be satisfied that the
applicant is really poor. No one
earning more than £3 a
week should apply to us," added
Mr. Hassard-Short. One of the
best-known legal authorities on
divorce expressed the view that
the life of the nation made
divorce essential. At the present
time a million men and women
in England were separated by
judges' orders, and tens of
thousands more were living apart,
owing to domestic infidelity, &c.
He thought that every legal
facility should be granted in
order that these people might
have no excuse for avoiding the
national duty of parenthood.

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By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1917.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

While there can be no doubt that the progress being made at the various fronts is, from the Entente's point of view, as satisfactory as recent happenings justify us in expecting, it must be said, particularly now that the year is fast drawing to a close, that it is not exactly what was anticipated at the beginning of the year. Then, the 1917 campaign was drawn up without any doubt being entertained of Russia's ability to do her part in pressing the enemy back and in keeping large bodies of enemy troops engaged while the British and French troops marched on to victory which the situation then seemed to promise with certainty. Russia's collapse was disastrous to the campaign's complete success, necessitating, as it did, vast modifications at a most inopportune time. Notwithstanding this, however, the Allies have still continued to progress, with the result that to-day they are superior to the enemy on land, sea and air. Germany's ruthless submarine campaign, which the enemy predicted would starve England into submission by the end of July, is so far from its goal that we find British ships yards now launching more tonnage than the U-boats are sinking. This taken in conjunction with increasingly effective methods of fighting the under-sea menace, and with the immense speeding-up of shipbuilding in America and elsewhere, would seem to mark the turning of the tide of the U boat campaign and the collapse of Germany's main hope of victory.

Quite recently, Herr George Goethien, a Progressive member of the Reichstag, was quoted in a Berlin despatch as saying that there was "no hope of crushing Germany's enemies on land," and, notwithstanding her losses in the submarine warfare, "no disposition towards peace on the part of England is discernible." On one side, on the other hand, we are now witnessing for the first time a thorough and effective use of the weapon that Germany is said to fear most, namely, a drastic embargo to keep food and other supplies from neutral countries contiguous to the Central Powers. In this respect the Allies have made very great progress since the entry of America into the conflict, for it was upon America that the neutral nations were relying for all sorts of commodities which, owing to a slackness that ought never to have existed and to methods that have, happily, since been effectively stopped, were ultimately finding their way into the hands of the enemy. America's embargo and a more rigorous application of the British blockade has of late led to the best of results.

"Germany has made her supreme military effort," says a well-informed authority on the subject, and "now for the first time since the beginning of the war a clear decrease in the total strength of the German forces is on record." And it is certain, notwithstanding Russia's collapse and Italy's temporary re-back, that the ascendancy in the West has definitely passed to the Allies, who are now engaged in a policy of wearing down the enemy by attrition until the force of American arms can make itself felt in the field. And America, with her gigantic resources of men and munitions, will certainly make a very vast difference towards the speeding-up of the progress that is being maintained. In the Balkans, as in Mesopotamia, and more particularly in the Palestine area, the progress of the Allies has of late been extremely satisfactory, and of such a nature as to sugar well for the near future, when the Allied War Council will be able more effectively than before, to strike with united force.

A Great Soldier.

The whole Empire will to-day mourn at the news that General Maude, whose name will for ever be associated with the recapture of Kut and the taking of Bagdad, has fallen a victim to disease in Mesopotamia. We have heard a great deal of late about the terribly trying climatical conditions which have marked the summer campaign in that dreary theatre of war, and it does not require much imagination to realise that the great work which had fallen on the deceased General must have seriously undermined his health. General Maude had huge responsibilities resting upon him, and these, plus the physical hardships which he was called upon to bear in common with the men under his command, have doubtless proved more than he has been able to bear. A great soldier, General Maude had had a military career of marked brilliance, and he reached the height of his greatness by the splendid strategy which he displayed in winning back Kut in February last, some nine months after General Townshend's surrender, and his successful operations against Bagdad in the following month. At the time of these victorious achievements he won world-wide praise for his fine generalship, and he fully deserved all that was written and said of him.

Of Permanent Value.

The capture of Bagdad was, in particular, an event of permanent meaning in the Near East, for it restored British prestige, materially contributed to the wrecking of the German Middle East scheme and was an important step in the liberation of Arabia from Ottoman supremacy. General Maude had seen much service before taking part in the present war. He fought in the Sudan and the South African War (in which he won the coveted D.S.O.), while in the early days of the present struggle he was frequently mentioned in despatches and was on one occasion wounded. He was a soldier of whom the Empire had every reason to be proud, and though he has not been spared to witness the final triumph of the Allies, it can be said that the victories which he was instrumental in attaining have had a permanent and lasting effect on the general issue of the war.

The Italians Doing Well.

Following up their splendid effort by which they "completely broke up four attacks of extreme violence in the direction of Zomo, to the east of Gallio and recaptured advanced elements in the direction of Cassero-Maletta-Davanti," the Italians, according to the latest telegrams to hand, continue to make a most resolute resistance to the enemy's onslaught. At certain points they have counter-attacked successfully and taken prisoners. These are the first fruits of the arrival of reinforcements, whose presence appears to have put new life into the Italians and has spurred them on to renewed effort. With the further arrival of the Allied troops, who are now in Italy in large numbers, the Italians should be in a position to engage even more successfully than at present with the Austro-Germans. That the enemy also intends to make a still more vigorous effort is evident from the fact that he is receiving reinforcements both of men and artillery. Events, in fact, seem to be shaping for a decisive action north of the River Piave, and to all appearance the Italians are concentrating with that object in view. The stout resistance which the Italians are at present maintaining bids as hope that, as on the banks of the Marne, the enemy is fast rushing to his doom.

A New Monthly.

The Commercial Press, Shanghai, will shortly publish a new monthly journal to be called *China and the War*. It will be a review of all the international events taking place in China and Europe that have a bearing on Chinese affairs either directly or indirectly. We are told that the first number of the journal will make its appearance on 1st January, 1918.

DAY BY DAY.

EVERYTHING IS BEING CONSERVED NOW—EXCEPT LIFE.

To-morrow's Anniversary. To-morrow is the birthday of His Holiness Pope Benedict XV, who was born in 1854.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand today was 2s. 10.5/8d. The closing rate will be found on Page 1.

Raffle Result.

Mr. Arthur E. Thum won the doll and swing raffle in aid of the Bellabourow Hospital, with Ticket No. 211.

The Colony's Health.

There was only one case of communicable disease notified in the Colony last week. It was a not-fatal occurrence of diphtheria, the sufferer being a Chinese.

For "Heather Day" Funds.

There should be a large crowd at the Club ground on Saturday, when the Hongkong Football Club meet the Navy in a League encounter, the proceeds of which will go to the "Heather Day" funds.

Alice Memorial Hospital.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donation to the Funds of the Hospital: St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, \$102 50.

Attempted Suicide.

A cook-boy who was formerly employed at No. 4, Blue Buildings, was charged before Mr. J. B. Wood to-day, with attempting to commit suicide, by drawing a carving knife across his throat. A friend of the man appeared and gave an undertaking to look after the man. Defendant was discharged.

From Vancouver.

An Indian, very impudent in demeanor, was charged before Mr. A. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, with being a vagrant. Defendant said he had come from Vancouver, where he had house property. Someone had stolen his money. He wanted to get work. His Worship sent him to the House of Detention.

A Bit of a Tiff.

A man appeared before Mr. J. B. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, charged with assaulting another man with a rice bowl. Inspector Gordon stated that from what he could gather the two men had had a bit of a tiff over a jacket, complainant getting the better of it. It appeared that defendant then picked up a rice bowl and struck complainant on the side of the face. His Worship adjourned the case, fixing bail at \$20.

Alleged Theft of Electric Bulbs.

At the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. B. Wood, two Chinese were charged with stealing four electric bulbs from a house at Yau-mai. Sergeant Murphy stated that the men went to three houses at Yau-mai and said they had come to inspect the lights. They did so and then said that the occupants were using 50 candle-power lights when they should only be using 32. The men took away four of the bulbs. Enquiries were made into the matter, and defendants one of whom was employed by the China Light and Power Company, were arrested. The case was adjourned.

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

Orders for the Infantry Battalion issued by Major Morgan, state:—

Camp.

Members of the Corps are hereby reminded that 8 (4 for men between 45 and 50 years of age) days' training in Camp is compulsory, unless exemption has been obtained.

It is hoped that members will fully avail themselves of the special arrangements which have been made to facilitate their attendance.

N.O.O. and men in possession of bandoliers will take them to Camp. All ball ammunition is to be taken to Camp and handed into store on arrival there. Dummy cartridges will not be taken.

MAN-POWER AND MACHINES.

Lecture by Professor Middleton Smith.

At the University last night, Professor Middleton Smith gave a most interesting lecture to members of the University Engineering Society on "Man-Power and Machines in China." The chair was taken by Mr. Lee Boon Hock, and there were many visitors present, including the Vice-Chancellor of the University (Sir Charles Eliot, K. C. M. G.).

In the course of his lecture, Professor Middleton Smith said the industrial development of China would be brought about by the substitution of machinery for man-power. The fuel of the country would be used instead of muscular energy. Proceeding to trace the successive stages in the Machine Age, the lecturer said the invention that the world is waiting for is the turbine driven by gas or oil. They would then have all of the advantages of the steam turbine but would use very much less fuel to obtain power. In other words, they would convert much more of the heat of the fuel into useful work.

Dealing with China, the lecturer said the position seemed to be this:—There are vast quantities of mineral wealth and other stores of energy in the country. At present the mineral wealth is not developed, there are a few robbers and bandits who have every scope for their bad deeds, but the bulk of the population are peaceful and ingenious.

It is only necessary to introduce scientific ideas and organisation into the country. On the one hand it is essential to have machinery to develop the natural resources of the country, but on the other hand scientific organisation is also necessary. The great problem in China is the organisation of industry. If the mistakes made in Europe and America can be avoided, if the natural resources of the country can be developed economically, if China were divided out into areas for, let us say, the supply of electricity in a uniform fashion, instead of going on as at present with a number of small isolated plants, millions of pounds of money would be saved. There are therefore three problems before those students of the University who wish to develop the natural resources of their own country. One is the acquisition of the scientific knowledge which will enable them to intelligently use machinery. The other is the discovery of new knowledge which will enable them to improve existing machinery. The third is included in the two words co-operation and organisation. The object of any University is to cultivate the imagination. For wonderful as are the machines which we use, the most wonderful work of the Creator is the human machine. It is only when men are relieved, by steel, iron and fuel, from manual drudgery that they can cultivate their intellectual nature, and produce something original.

Additional interest was lent to the lecture by a number of demonstrations, and at the close Professor Middleton Smith was warmly thanked.

Mysterious Lights in Yokohama Harbour.

An unusual sight was recently reported in Yokohama harbour. It was raining rather heavily, and a thick veil of mist hung over the harbour. About 8 o'clock a phosphorescent light began to appear on the water in the harbour. It was followed by several similar lights, which gradually grew in intensity and by about 8.30 presented a very striking spectacle. The lights then commenced to grow dim and completely disappeared half an hour later. Mr. Asakura, Chief of the Yokohama Observatory, is of opinion that the strange lights may have been caused by swarms of noctiluca, or may be due to phosphorescence of patrolling matter washed out to sea by the recent floods.

AMERICAN TELEGRAMS.

The following are from the *Manila Daily Bulletin*:—

Protest From China. Peking, November 4.—The Chinese Republic has protested to the United States against the extension of Japanese control over the Shantung railroad.

Publisher Indicted for Treason. Trenton, November 4.—Benjamin Priest, the publisher of the *Free-Press*, has been indicted for treason.

Disloyal To America.

Boston, November 5.—Conductor Karl Mack, director of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, has resigned under pressure brought to bear upon him because of his refusal to play the national anthem at a recent concert.

[Karl Mack was born in Darmstadt, Germany, on October 22, 1859. In 1887 he became director of the orchestra of the Zurich Opera. From 1892 to 1912, he was director of the Berlin Imperial Opera House. From 1908 to 1908 he was director of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, with leave from Berlin. He has been conductor of the Boston Symphony since 1912. He has served as guest conductor in most of the largest opera houses in Europe. He bears the title "Koniglich preussischer General-musik-director," conferred upon him by the Emperor of Germany in 1908. The Boston Symphony Orchestra is the most famous orchestra in the United States.]

Railroad Employees Wages.

Chicago, November 4.—A nation wide agitation exists among the railroad unions for higher wages. The brotherhoods meet to-morrow to plan their action.

Chinese Crews to Man American Ships.

Washington, November 9.—The Supreme Court of the United States has handed down a decision in which it declares legal the importation of Chinese for service on American ships.

Ohio Goes "Dry."

Returns from Ohio show that the state has gone dry by the small majority of 1,500 votes. Suffrage there was defeated by a considerable majority.

Natural Allies.

New York, November 4.—The Hon. Sir George Houston Reid, high commissioner for Australia, in a speech here made the statement that Lord Salisbury prevented a hostile demonstration on the part of the European States here during the Spanish-American war. He says that Lord Salisbury was approached and made the statement that "such an attempt will find the British fleet facing you."

Aiding Italy.

Washington, November 4.—The United States is diverting her supply ships from the Anglo-French to the Italians in view of their extraordinary need of ammunition and war supplies.

The Price of Sugar.

New York, November 3.—The international board, summoned to fix a fair price for sugar, has agreed on \$6.90 a hundred pounds, landed in New York, duty paid.

War on Austria.

Washington, November 7.—An official dispatch received from the Italian front states that it is the consensus of opinion throughout Italy that "America's best aid to Italy would be a declaration of war against Austria."

It is confidently expected that when Congress meets on the first Monday in December next in regular session the question of a declaration of war against Austria as an ally of Germany, will be taken up.

War And Politics.

New York, November 9.—While the balloting in connection with the elections in New York was going on among the New Yorkers in the trenches on the French front, a number of planes were seen approaching the line from the German positions. They were at once engaged by British planes and in a few minutes an air battle began that put a stop to the voting until the German planes were driven off. The battle created so much excitement among the troops that it was impossible to continue the balloting, which was resumed, however, when the battle ended.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

America is a last minute nation, says the *New York Evening Post*. The American sleeps until the last possible moment, dresses in six minutes, breakfasts in two and a half, bounds down the subway stairs, complains at the interval between trains with ninety seconds' headway, and is annoyed if he misses a section of his revolving office-building door. At election time he waits until the last day to register. During the previous Liberty Loan, the American hung back while the Treasury Department and the headline writers were worried to distraction. Then he turned in his subscription at the last minute. To the second Liberty Loan he has turned in only one-fifth of his subscriptions. Every one is watching him, shouting at him, shaking him. But his delight is in the last minute.

What has become of that society of serious-minded persons whose object it was to meet once in so often at dinner for the purpose of testing the food value of all sorts of strange dishes? Nothing edible was indifferent to them. They were willing to try anything once. With the present food problem on his hands, it would appear, says an American contemporary, that Mr. Hoover ought to give this society an official status, as Tester of New Foods for the Administration. Shark, squid, mussels, sea-weed, decayed birds' nests, crayfish, oases oranges, cactus shoots (using the thorns as toothpicks after the ample meal), all these would be fair subjects of inquiry by practiced and hardened experts such as the members of the said society. What hitherto had been a mere hobby might develop into a great patriotic function.

The high cost of living might be reduced radically by the discovery of an edible tomato can, for instance. Naturally, some casualties might be expected among the members of this heroic commission in the exercise of their patriotic duties. But what of that? A monument, say, the facsimile of a chafing-dish containing octopus a la Newburgh, might easily console their relatives, with a liberal pension payable in meal-tickets.

A South African infantry soldier who had been fighting in East Africa as well as in German South-west Africa had never heard of the Battle of the Marne. When informed that a distinguished officer under whom he had served had been wounded at the Battle of the Marne, he remarked: "We chaps in the ranks call that battle 'Mars.' Of course that may not be the right way to pronounce it." He must be one of a large number. What do men in Flanders know of the Battle of Ctesiphon? That particular soldier was 47 years old, hailing from Newcastle-on-Tyne, a pugilist by profession, settled at Johannesburg, with a Newcastle wife and two children. He had fought 26 rounds against George Dixon in Tancouever many years ago, and he thought his interlocutor was shockingly ignorant. "What weight do you think Billy Flinn fought at? You say 12lb! He did nothing of the kind! He fought at 8st. 4lb, give or take 2lb—that is to say, anything from 8st. 2lb to 8st. 6lb." The men he spoke to felt humbled, even in the presence of one who had never heard of the Battle of the Marne.

A note in the *Manchester Guardian* about a more refined O chum dropping the use of the word "brass" as meaning money reminds another correspondent of a snatch of conversation overheard at Blackpool between a holiday-maker and his wife, who if they had not come from Oltham were characteristic of the place. It was Monday morning, and one gathered the couple had only been in Blackpool since the Saturday. They were standing near a charabanc about to start for the Lakes, and the good woman was preparing her "men" to take her on the trip. His reply was final. "I make now," he said doggedly, "to spendin' it brass to get to a place and then spendin' it brass to get out of it." So they off, however, when the battle ended.

FROM THE PULPIT.

A Lesson for Lean Years.

Notes of a sermon by the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald at Union Church on Sunday morning (Harvest Festival).—

"And now, cursed art thou from the ground, which hath opened her mouth to receive thy brother's blood from thy hand; when thou tillest the ground it shall not henceforth yield unto thee her strength."—Gen. 4/11.

"Let the people praise Thee, O God; let all the peoples praise Thee. Then shall the earth yield her increase."—Ps. 67/5.

Man in disobedience to God; this is the penalty. "When thou tillest the ground it shall not yield unto thee her strength." Man in harmony with God; this is the result. "Then shall the earth yield her increase."

The first is from the story of Cain, who slew his brother. The broad facts of life confirm the essential verity of these two ancient words which form my text. The very earth resents man's inhumanity to man, but refuses to yield her strength to the wrongdoer. This is expressed poetically, perhaps mystically, in the early story of Genesis, but we can see it working out through secondary causes all through history, markedly at the present time. When the ploughshare is beat into swords, the land must go untilled. When spears are commandeered for pruning hooks, the harvest may rot in the field. When the nation's men are out campaigning, some work has to suffer. Some of them never come home again at all, and the women have to do the work as best they may in the lone land left in the wake of war.

Do any of you recall the ancient ballad of the days after Flodden, when the flowers of the Forest were "a wide away" from many a fair valley of the border? Not the sophisticated version heard in concert rooms, but the real folk ballad of the time itself, existing now, I fear, only in fragments, but sighing out the very sorrow of the countryside denuded of its brave lads, and none left but the women to get in the harvest their strong hands had sown for in the spring:—

Lasses to cut and lasses to gather,
Lasses to bind and lasses to stook;

My memory serves me but poorly, but that is something of the pitiful strain. Ah, it is a wasteful business, this game of war, and to-day the wastefulness of it is being brought home to almost every corner of the globe, to millions by the actual pinch of want, to all by the necessity for husbanding stores and gathering up fragments as never previously.

In rural places in the Old Country, harvest Thanksgiving day was a very real observance, but in the towns, for all the display that used to be made, one wondered sometimes just how much it meant to most people. In the country it was a man's own year's results that had been "reaped," as they significantly put it, and stored dry against the winter. But in the towns people supply themselves from the nearest shop, and are apt to think no more about it, for if the crop in one part of the world were poor it would usually be plentiful in some other quarter. The terming millions drew their sustenance from the prairie lands of the Americas, from the plains of Russia and India, the rice fields of India or China, the banana groves of Jamaica or the Canaries, Australia and the tropics lend their quotas, and all the lands of Europe and all the seas which girdle them were drawn upon for their special products. I need to tell my city congregation that there was all the more need we should have a Harvest Sunday in our huge manufacturing centres where one would not see a cornfield without going miles to look for it, but where we did see enormous grain elevators on the canal docks emptying ships from Canada or the Argentine, or coast the trucks in a trainload of Burmah rice or Spanish oranges. I remember saying it might be good to have to stop making and buying and selling goods

for a while and be forced to wrest our bare living direct from the soil, like our forefathers. Three years of war, and words such as these have come nearer actuality than would have been thought possible.

A new invention in navigation, with an unscrupulous enemy to exploit it in unrestricted piracy, and we are put on the strain. So people everywhere are revising their list of necessities, and putting back into that of luxuries a good many things which had leaked into it, as always happens in fat years. Thousands of acres of land also have been transferred from game runs and ornamental parks for purposes of tillage, and small householders have taken to spade and trowel in their own garden patches. Best of all, labour on the land has been restored to its right place, or nearer it. No one ever ought to have been ashamed, and no one with pretensions to good citizenship now can be ashamed, of the stains of soil on hands or garments. Townspeople and girls have taken to farm work, and it will do them good to discover their abysmal ignorance of the elements of life as close quarters, smart as they may have been at bridge or tango. In the general breaking down of class distinctions, the divisions between town and country seem also to be wearing thin, as indeed was high time, for the commercial half of the world scarcely knew how the agricultural lived, in this age of industrialism.

In many parts of the world there is severe scarcity, and everywhere restriction more or less. Practically all Europe is rationed, and often the rations are scanty. Even America is having its mealless days. The food reformers are having their contention that we eat too much, and eat the wrong things. Many people have made the wholesome discovery that smaller and simpler supplies mean happier and healthier lives. I think it was Sidney Smith who made a calculation that in the course of a long life he must have consumed some 70 cartloads more than was good for him, and observant doctors have it that we all do the same, unless we are abjectly poor and can't afford to.

Lean years bring their compensations, and perhaps an enforced regimen of plain living may help mankind to do some of the high thinking which will be needed for the right rebuilding of the shattered structure of society when the war ends and the time of restoration is vouchsafed us.

It is true that we here are comparatively unaffected. We have had some rise in prices locally, but we suffer no real deprivation, whether fortunately or unfortunately may be a question. Still, we have our sympathies, and they are keenly enlisted, let us trust, for the Home lands in their many difficulties, and for the lands actually laid waste in their bitter distress. And while we are sheltered here and so far amply provided, it is well we should realize these general results of the world-wide upheaval, and take what part we can in bearing our share of the common trials. There is no doubt—I don't think any one disputes it—that in East the European does fall into luxurious ways of living, and the war will do good, if it puts some check upon it. Whether it has actually done so to any serious extent it is really hard to tell. Signs of economy are not very perceptible, in dress, in household management, or in the pursuit of such expensive amusements and luxuries as remain within our reach. When Bishop Brent addressed a men's meeting here lately, he gave it on the authority of Mr. Hoover, I think, that we may have to face a grain famine next spring, and he added something to the effect that he would rather die of thirst than consume liquors which used up necessary corn for the production. I am told that the rounds of appliances might have come from an audience of teapotters, but one sees no diminution in the whisky advertisements, and it is still a matter of difficulty to get anything cheaper than champagne at certain of our social functions. Families are still considered men—and how many are so to regard them—as we trust and pray.

CANTON NEWS.

Dr. Sun and Admiral Cheng Disagree.

Our Canton correspondent writes under date of the 19th instant as follows:—

Dr. Sun Yat-sen and Admiral Cheng Pih kwong have come to disagreement owing to the latter refusing to carry out the Generalissimo's order to fire on the city on the night of the 15th instant. On the contrary Admiral Cheng ordered his five boats to leave the Canton river. It is stated that in replying to a letter of reprimand from Dr. Sun, Admiral Cheng stated that his object in coming South was to protect and not to destroy the natives.

Many districts have reported to the Provincial Authority that the citizen soldiers in their localities are terrorizing the inhabitants and that military assistance is urgently needed.

Li Ia-hoo, the Civil Governor, has returned to Canton after interviewing Luk Wing-ting.

All the principal officials, civil, military and official held a large meeting at Dutch Folly, when it was decided that all parties must disclose their intentions, so as to prevent misunderstandings; that means be devised for peacefully settling the present situation; and that the military commanders are to be responsible for peace and order in the respective places within the scope of their activities.

who do not provide wines and spirits for their guests, though the provision is against their principles. We really might lay a hand upon our habits in some of these matters with much advantage, and in the circumstances we ought to do it. The best thanksgiving for the many blessings we here enjoy would be a few simple ordinances of self-denial in the interests of the war funds.

The times are dark in many aspects, but still thanksgiving well becomes us, and it is right to observe this day in the lean year as we have done in years which brought a larger share of material blessing. We have just seen the noble and inspiring summons addressed to the American people by their President in view of their Thanksgiving Day at the end of this month. It well reminds us that "in spite of the darkness which has gathered around us we can see the great blessings God has bestowed upon us, blessings greater than mere peace of mind and prosperity of enterprise." If you or I pity ourselves that our lot has been cast in this time of great trial, we surely go far wrong. For times of great trial are times of great opportunity, and it is no small privilege to live in this crisis of human history and take our part in the struggle which will tell for all time "against a tyranny that threatened to master and debase men everywhere." Heavy as may be our personal and public sorrows, it is not a thing to mourn over that we belong to a generation whose duty it is to confirm and extend the heritage of the free peoples of the world. If we fulfil our duty we shall bring nearer the time when the emancipated nations shall unitedly praise the God who has "appointed the bounds of their habitations, and filled their hearts with food and gladness." Then, and not sooner, will the earth yield her increase. When the sword does indeed give place to the ploughshare, and the families of man, delivered from their inveterate entail of fears and jealousies, consent to dwell together in brotherly co-operation, there will begin an era of true and unspoiled prosperity such as our brightest dreams have not imagined. So far, we have only scratched the surface of the immense resources of this wonderful world in which God has placed us. The question for the future is whether its unbounded stores of wealth and power are to go on being exploited for purposes of conquest and destruction, or whether a new turning altogether is to be taken, and men, living in harmony with their God, are to seek each others' good and enjoy His gifts in common. There is no other question when we get to the bottom of things, and though its full and final answer may be still delayed, the travail of this time is bringing it nearer.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

POULTRY.

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HOUSE FED CAPONS

AND

CHICKENS

ARE THE BEST IN THE EAST

:O:—

TENDER EATING, DELICATE FLAVOUR—TRY THEM.

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CHINESE UNREST.

Canton-Kowloon Railway Line Damaged.

Our Canton correspondent writes as follows:—A train for Kowloon left here at 4.10 p.m. on the 18th instant, but on reaching Shek Tan station, some 34 miles distant, the driver was informed by the incoming train that a fight between two parties of soldiers was taking place near Shek Lung station, and it would be inadvisable to proceed. Several enquiries were made by telegram, and as no replies were received, a hand-car was sent to investigate. It was then discovered that the line had been torn up for about a third of a mile, near Shek Lik Koa station, and stones heaped up on the track. The train then returned to Canton, and the passengers' fares were refunded.

On enquiry from the Kowloon Railway authorities, we learn that the service to Canton was interrupted yesterday, but that it is now quite normal again.

SAKURA BEER



SOLE AGENTS:
SUZUKI & CO.
TEL. 468
ALEXANDRA BUILDING.

TO-DAY'S
ADVERTISEMENTS.

G. & R.
PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction

ON
WEDNESDAY,
the 21st November, 1917,
at 10 a.m.,

At Army Ordnance Stores,
Queen's Road East.

The following Government Stores at the Arsenal Yard:—

3 Rowing Boats, Electric Cable, Brass, Lead, White Metal, Zinc, Steel, Cast, Wrought and Galvanized Iron, Leather, Ground Sheets, Blankets, Tanned and Plain Canvas, Rope, Doors, etc., Bunting, Woollen Rugs, Old Wood, Iron Drums and Cylinders, Paint Kegs, Packing Cases, etc., &c., &c.

Also a Quantity of Old Clothing.

Catalogues can be had at the Ordnance Office or from the Auctioneers.

Terms of Sale:—Cash on delivery. All faults and errors of descriptions at Purchasers' risk, on the fall of the hammer.

All lots to be cleared within 4 days.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 14th November, 1917.

HONGKONG LEAGUE

CLUB V. NAVY.

Grand Football Match

CLUB GROUND,

HAPPY VALLEY

SATURDAY,

Nov. 24th 4.15 p.m.

Proceeds will be given

HEATHER DAY FUND.

CAMP REQUISITES

KHAKI FLANNEL SHIRTS.

Khaki Mufflers. Khaki Gloves.

KHAKI CARDIGAN JACKETS.

Khaki Socks. Khaki Puttees.

MACKINTOSH

A CO., LTD

MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS.

16, DES VŒUX ROAD. TELEPHONE NO. 1.

Wm. Powell Ltd

NOW SHOWING

WINTER

SUITINGS

AND OVERCOATINGS.

IN MANY EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS

AT MODERATE PRICES.

STYLE and FIT GUARANTEED.

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"PHŒNIX"

RECORDS

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80 GTS. NET

DOUBLE SIDED.

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

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THE TOP NOTCH.

"King George IV"
Scotch Whisky.

THE DISTILLERS COMPANY LIMITED.

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SOLE AGENTS:—
GANDE, PRICE & CO. LTD.
WINE MERCHANTS
A QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

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P. & O. S. N. Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS

LONDON & BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

LONDON & BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare-and-a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to:-

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.E. V. D. Parr,
Superintendent.CANADIAN PACIFIC
OCEAN SERVICES LIMITEDQUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC
To Canada, United States and Europe via VancouverIn connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway.
EMPRESS OF ASIA. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.30,425 tons displacement. 30,625 tons displacement.
Electric Heat in Every Cabin. Electric Light in Every Berth.
Day, Two and Three-room Suites with Private Bath.
Laundry—Gymnasium—Verandah Cafe.EMPRESS OF JAPAN. MONTEAGLE.
11,000 tons displacement. 12,000 tons displacement.
Twin Screw Steel Steamships, with Modern Accommodations.
Excellent Table. Reduced First Class Fare.
S.S. "Monteagle" calls at Moji instead of Nagasaki. All STEAMERS call at Shanghai both East and West Bound.

Through Bills of Lading issued via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Ry. to all Overland Points in Canada and the United States, also to Pacific Coast Ports, European Ports and the West Indies.

For information as to Passage Fares, Freight Rates, etc. apply to

Agents:
HONGKONG—MANILA—SHANGHAI—NAGASAKI—MOJI—Kobe—YOKOHAMA.
J. R. SHAW, General Agent, Passenger Department, Hong Kong. J. H. WALLACE, General Agent, Freight Department, Hong Kong.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between
SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, Sept. 24, 1917. Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS
TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.
Subject to change without notice.THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
General Agents,or to REISS & Co. Canton
Hongkong, Jan. 2, 1917.

MOTOR CARS

FOR SALE OR HIRE
ORDERS BOOKED IN ADVANCE. APPLY:-
EXILE GARAGE.

TEL. No. 1063.

DES VUE ROAD.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—
Subject to Alteration

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
L'DON via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Delagoa Bay, Cape Town, Madeira...		
VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, & Yokohama...	\$Tokiwa Maru Capt. Ogura	T. 13,130 Dec. at noon.
SHANGHAI, Kobe, and Yokohama...	\$Kashima Maru Capt. Tozawa	T. 21,000 Nov. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe, and Yokohama...	\$Mishima Maru Capt. Nishimura	T. 16,000 Dec. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe, and Yokohama...	\$Suwa Maru Capt. Sekine	T. 21,000 Dec. at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, Kobe, and Yokohama...	\$Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda	T. 9,600 Dec. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe, and Yokohama...	\$Benten Maru Capt. Yamamoto	T. 8,000 1st Dec.
Kobe...	\$Tolomi Maru Capt. Araki	T. 8,000 2nd Dec.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL.
(CARGO ONLY).NEW YORK via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, San Francisco, Panama and Colon.
Wireless Telegraphy. NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Telephone Nos. 292 & 293. B. MORI, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE
VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

Steamer.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
SHIRYO MARU	22,000	23rd Nov.
PERSIA MARU	19,000	7th Dec.
KOREA MARU	18,000	15th Dec.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	31st Dec.
TERO MARU	22,000	11th Jan.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	23rd Jan.

The S.S. "NIPPON MARU" and S.S. "PERSIA MARU" call at Shanghai.
SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.
HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALTO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARIKA AND IQUIQUE.
THENCE BY TRANS ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.
Steamers:
ARVO MARU 15,500
KIYO MARU 17,500
SEIYO MARU 14,000
Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.
Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc. apply toT. DAIGO, Agent.
KING'S BUILDINGS.
Telephone Nos. 2374 & 2375.

JAVA PACIFIC LINE

OF THE
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.Monthly Service between
MANILA, HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO.
Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.
Subject to change without Notice.
Sailing from Hongkong to San Francisco.S.S. Bintang
Tjikembang
ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.
Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.
For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to—
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
Managing Agents.

Hongkong, York Buildings.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

S.S. CHINA

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU.

JANUARY 26, 1918.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER
SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,
Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street. Tel. 1934.THE ROYAL MAIL
STEAM PACKET
COMPANY.Owners of The "SHIRE"
Line of Steamers.FOR SAILINGS TO AND FROM THE UNITED
KINGDOM AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Please Apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215, Sub. Ex. No. 10.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To Sail
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	Liangchow	21st Nov. at noon.
SHANGHAI	Sinkiang	22nd Nov. at 3 p.m.
TIENSIN	Huichow	27th Nov. at noon.
SHANGHAI	Sunning	27th Nov. at 3 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER. Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI"

MANILA LINE.—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amidsips; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amidsips; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on-through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.Telephone No. 36.
Hongkong November 20, 1917.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between
CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tijmanoeck	Amoy	20th Nov.	25th Nov.	Shanghai
Tijpanas	Moji	24th Nov.	26th Nov.	—
Tijiwong	—	6th Dec.	8th Dec.	—
Tijibodas	—	3rd Dec.	9th Dec.	Kobe

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574.

York Building.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 2 to 10 days.)
Steamships. Captain Leaving.
Haikun ... A. E. Hodgkins ... TUES. 20th Nov. at noon.
Haikong ... J. W. Evans ... TUES. 27th Nov. at noon.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,
General Managers.INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
HAIPHONG	Takung	Wed., 21st Nov. at 7 a.m.
SHANGHAI via Fochow	Wosang	Fri., 23rd Nov. at 4 light.
MANILA	Yuenang	Fri., 23rd Nov. at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	Mausang	Sat., 24th Nov. at noon.
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri., 30th Nov. at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai. These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, and are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon. This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war. Particulars on application.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Western Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Western Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at other ports, independent of others.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Katat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datar.

TIENSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tiensin calling at Wehaiwei and Qidao.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Managers.

Telephone No. 215.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE—NEW YORK.

Branches and Agencies in all
parts of the Commercial World.BANKERS.
FORWARDERS.
TOURIST AGENTS.AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELLERS CHECKS—
the best form in which to carry travel funds.

12, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL. TEL. NO. 2000.

SHIPPING NEWS.

American Coastwise Trade.

It has long been a law in the United States that none but American vessels could carry freight or passengers between American ports. For example, a British or other foreign ship touching at Seattle and proceeding to San Francisco could not take cargo between those ports. A similar law is in force in Japan, only Japanese ships can trade between Japanese ports. Necessities of war have brought about a change in America, so many of the coastwise vessels having been transferred to deep sea trade, and foreign shipping may now engage in coastwise trade in American waters under license, according to reports recently received in Japan. "Japan Chronicle."

U. S. Shipping Output.

An authoritative statement on United States shipping, given out by the "Committee on Public Information at Washington and prepared with the aid of the Shipping Board, shows that this country will have, near the end of 1918, a merchant fleet of more than 1,600 ships, aggregating 2,200,000 tons. The tonnage referred to is exclusive of that engaged on island waters, unsuitable coastwise ships and small craft operating along the coast and in bays and harbours, and does not, of course include the prospective additional tonnage of the Emergency Fleet Corporation. Within a short time the board will take over for government use every American vessel available for over seas service. The vessels will be requisitioned and turned back to their owners in most cases for operation, probably on time charter, in the trades which the government holds are most necessary for a successful conduct of the war. In this manner the Shipping Board will have complete control of ocean freight rates on American carried goods and can direct the service of all vessels flying the American flag. A charter rate of \$5.75 a ton a month has been decided upon by the Shipping Board for the requisitioned ships.

Italian Shipping Fusion.

Particulars now received in this country (says the "Times") show that the new Italian steamship company, the Transoceanica, which, as our Rome correspondent telegraphed, has been formed at Naples, represents a fusion of several of the leading Italian shipping companies and the largest shipping combination which has ever been formed in Italy. Mr. George Pierce, of the firm of Pierce Bros., managers of the Sicula Americana Line, is, as already reported, to be president. The board also includes Messrs. Brunelli and Biancardi, the joint general managers of the Navigazione Generale Italiana, and Senator Rossi Martini, a director of the Navigazione Generale Italiana. These directors are also on the board of the Lloyd Italiano, La Veloce, and Italia Steamship Lines. Messrs. William Pierce and Argurio, directors of the Sicula Americana, are also on the board. The manager of the new company is to be Mr. Ferrari, hitherto manager of the Italia Steamship Company. The Navigazione Generale Italiana owns some 18 fine steamers of between 3,000 tons and 22,000 tons gross, and maintains mail, passenger, and cargo services between Italy and North and South America. It was originally a combination of the old Florio and Rubattino lines. The Lloyd Italiano also trades to North and South America and owns some seven fine twin-screw steamers of between 5,000 and 9,000 tons gross. La Veloce, which also serves North and South America, owns several fine twin-screw steamers of somewhat similar size, and the Italia Company several steamers of between 4,000 and 9,000 tons. Besides trading to North and South America, it serves the West Indies. Several fine ships have been built in this country during recent years for the Sicula Americana. It seems likely that this strong combination will be an important factor in North Atlantic shipping after the war.

Yokohama's "Our Day."

Yokohama Britons, assisted by subscriptions from Allies and neutrals, have sent a draft for \$2,000 to London to provide the fully-equipped motor ambulances as an "Our Day" gift to the Red Cross.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

JAPAN'S MILITARY AID.

To be Discussed at Paris Conference.

London, November 19.

The Times' correspondent at Tokyo states that the Minister of Finance, speaking at Osaka, said that a Japanese expedition to Europe was impossible. He understood that the Government attaches the greatest importance to the Paris Conference in view of the probability of questions on Japanese military aid arising.

Reuter's correspondent at Tokyo says that Japan will be represented at the Paris Conference by her Ambassadors and Naval and Military Attaches in London and Paris.

WELSH RAILWAYMEN THREATEN STRIKE.

London, November 19.

Railwaymen in the Cardiff district have decided to strike unless their wages are increased by a pound weekly within a week.

A FINE DEMONSTRATION OF PATRIOTISM.

London, November 19.

Mr. Clement Edwards, M.P., has written to the King pointing out that three-fifths of the South Wales miners who voted in favour of coming out are men and youths liable to service, so that in secret ballot they voted in favour of calling up themselves. This, Mr. Edwards adds, is the most beautiful demonstration of patriotism that has yet come from any industrial population.

THE ZURICH RIOTS.

London, November 19.

Reuter's correspondent at Zurich states that six were killed in the riots which took place on Saturday. Several battalions of infantry and two squadrons of cavalry arrived on Sunday to maintain order. A general strike is threatened.

ANOTHER OFFENSIVE FORESHADOWED.

London, November 19.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Washington, Mr. Baker, the Secretary for War, in his weekly communique states that the heavy military preparation in two sectors of the Anglo-French front presages a further offensive. It is estimated that half the Turkish Army in Palestine has been lost. The training of the American National Army is progressing rapidly, and its morale is excellent.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

A MAXIMALIST SPLIT.

London, November 19.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: A raiding party this morning entered certain points of our trenches in the neighbourhood of Guillemont. Farm, south-eastward of Ephehy. We counter-attacked across the open and ejected the enemy after sharp fighting. Our trenches south-eastward of Havincourt were raided early in the morning. A French communique states: There is intermittent reciprocal artillery firing in the Vaudesson region and towards Schoenicht, it being lively and continuous north of Hill 344, on the right bank of the Meuse.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

London, November 18.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd, writing on the 16th inst. reports that a Maximalist split has occurred. Four members of the Maximalist administration, styled Commissioners of the Interior, of Commerce, of Agriculture, and of Supplies respectively, have resigned on the ground that the formation of a coalition Socialist Government is essential. Several other Commissioners side with them. Five members of the Maximalist Central Committee of the Petrograd Workmen's and Soldiers' Council have resigned for the same reason.

KAISER ON HELIGOLAND.

The Millionaires of Hamburg.

The Dusseldorfer General-Anzeiger publishes a series of articles by Max Bauer, describing the Kaiser at Headquarters. This writer, whose prose is lyrical with enthusiasm, records a few words the Kaiser said to him. When Bauer said that, in stead of thanks and gratitude, the entire earth heaped hate and rage on his head, the Kaiser replied: "I pay no attention whatever to all that." He spoke those "sunny words" with a "chivalrous, proud motion of his body, as if he would throw away from him all the hatred and enmity" in the world.

The Kaiser said, in Bauer's hearing, to Michaelis: "We must grow together organically, like Hindenburg and Ludendorff." This arose out of the parallelism between the historical German partnerships, such as Luther and Melancthon, Goethe and Schiller, Beethoven and Mozart, Bismarck and Moltke. The Kaiser also arrogantly observed to Bauer: "You are right. Hindenburg is on Wotan, Ludendorff, the Siegfried of our time." He praised the Lithuanians, a race with which he became acquainted during his last journey east. "One could discover something of Spanish grandeur in these simple people." The Kaiser spoke "with pride and joy" of his recent visit to Heligoland. The exchange of

Heligoland for Zanzibar, from a peaceful standpoint, had been called the exchange of a truce-bulletin for a whole unit. This well-known saying, Bauer observes, came from the African traveller Stanley. The Kaiser said: "Today this truce-bulletin holds our whole unit together. If my companions were astonished at nothing on the way, every one had been astonished at this fortress in the sea." He exclaimed sadly, "If only during the first 12 years of my reign they had not exasperated me so, in regard to my naval plans! How Eugen Richter obstructed poor Hollman, whose plans he mockingly rejected as subjective naval hobby! If these gentlemen only knew what a squadron more or less means at sea, they would behave differently. One can help oneself in an army by new formations, but to create a squadron, with proper captains, crews, and machinery requires time and careful patience in advance."

Japanese Pheasants.

The shooting season for pheasants in Japan opened on the 1st inst. Since the outbreak of the war, the import of pheasant feathers has been prohibited to the European countries, being classed as a luxurious article. This has resulted in the increase of pheasants in Japan. Reports from the country say that there are abundance of birds as most of the professional hunters have gone away because of the import prohibition. —Japan Advertiser.

NEW SOLICITOR.

Mr. A. E. Hall Admitted To-Day.

Before the business of the Criminal Sessions commenced this morning, the Hon. Attorney General (Mr. J. H. Kemp) moved for the admission of Mr. A. E. Hall, who is joining the firm of Messrs. Lo and Lo, to practice as a solicitor in Hongkong.

In moving the admission, the Hon. Attorney General said that Mr. Hall was the son of Mr. Sir Tak-fan, who was too well-known in this Colony to need any introduction. Mr. Hall was educated at the Diocesan School and left for England in 1912, where he was articled. He passed his examination for a solicitor in June of this year. Mr. Hall joined the Honourable Artillery Company shortly after the outbreak of war in August, 1914, and served for a year in the Corps, this counting towards his articles by an arrangement between the military authorities and the Law Society. There were certain exemptions that Mr. Hall was asking for, the most important of which was exemption from the requirement of the filing of the admission certificate, which had not yet arrived. He asked for those exemptions, subject to producing the admission certificate within a reasonable time.

His Lordship said that he had much pleasure in admitting Mr. Hall to practice in this Colony and with regard to the exemptions urged by the Attorney General, he would grant them on the understanding that the admission certificate was produced later. Mr. Hall's father was a much respected member of the community and his Lordship trusted that Mr. Hall's career would be a prosperous one.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. O. Jenkins, D.S.P. (R.), state:—Parades, Central Station.

Friday, November 23—All recruits. Also Ambulance Platoon.

Monday, November 26—All recruits.

Tuesday, November 27—Whole of No. 1 Company under Chief Inspector Lummet.

Wednesday, November 28—No. 3 Co. under Inspector Un. Also Ambulance Platoon.

Thursday, November 29—No. 2 Company under own Commander. Also all recruits.

Uniform, Caps with covers. Men not in possession of complete winter uniform will parade in mufti. Their names will be taken by O. S. Majors and handed in at this office.

As soon as the roll has been called on the above Company parades the Company Commander will hand over his unit to the Musketry Officers for inspection of all rifles. The latter will make all necessary reports to this office.

Band and Orchestra Practices. Wednesday, November 21.—Band.

Monday, November 26.—Orchestra.

Tuesday, November 27.—Band. "Police Reserve Gazette."

There will be a meeting of the Committee of the Gazette at Headquarters Club on Wednesday, November 21, at 5.30 p.m.

TRAMWAY RETURNS.

The following is the approximate statement of the Hongkong Tramway Company's traffic receipts for the week ending November 17, 1917:—

	Receipts	Aggregate Receipts for week
This Year:—	\$12,368	\$822,331
Last Year:—	12,363	682,576
Increase:—	55	40,245
Decrease:—		

Eighteen Cremated in Mission Blaze.

New Jersey, November 8.—The Salvation Army mission in Patterson has been destroyed by fire. Eighteen inmates of the mission were burned to death despite the heroic efforts of the fire fighters to save them.

A FEDERAL AUSTRIA.

Abolition of Dual Monarchy Urged.

A persistent demand is being made by the representatives of the smaller nations included in the present "Dual Monarchy," under which either Austria or Hungary dominates the subject races, and the substitution of a number of self-governing states united into a Federal Empire under the leadership of Karl I. The Berliner Tageblatt tells us of the resolutions to this end introduced into the Austrian Reichsrath by the representatives of various racial groups. The views of one of the most influential of these groups—the Bohemians—were voiced by Mr. Stanek, chairman of the Czech deputies, who said:—

"The representatives of the Bohemian people are strongly convinced that the present dual system has, to the obvious disadvantage of collective interests, created dominating and subject peoples, and that for the purpose of removing every national privilege and insuring the general development of each individual people in the interest of the Empire as a whole, as well as that of the dynasty, a reshaping of the Austrian Hapsburg Monarchy into a Federal State of free national states with equal rights has become a matter of imperative necessity. We, at the head of our people, will strive for the union of all the branches of the Czech-Slav peoples into a democratic state in which that branch of the Czech-Slavs which lives adjacent to the historic frontiers of our Bohemian fatherland (i.e., the Slovaks) cannot be overlooked."

Twenty-four Ruthenian deputies from Galicia, headed by Dr. Petruszewicz, called loudly for autonomy and professed strongly against the idea of joining Galicia to Poland. Their statement ran:—

"The present Crown land of Galicia is an artificially created administrative unit which conflicts with historic and national rights. By the October Diploma of 1860 and the February Patent of 1861 the historic Ukrainian Kingdom of Galicia and of Lodomeria was welded with the Duchy of Krakow and the principalities of Auschwitz and Zator into a constitutional unit; and this has always been regarded by the Ukrainian people as illegal and as a national outrage. In view of the historic events of to-day the representatives of the Ukrainian people lay special emphasis upon the inalienable constitutional rights of Galicia and Lodomeria; they demand the restoration of the Ukrainian territories as a constitutional unit within the frame-work of the state as a whole, and they solemnly protest against the intention of forcing these Ukrainian territories into further constitutional union with the Polish territories or of providing the latter with a special autonomy of its own."

"2. The representatives of the Ukrainian people protest against even the smallest portion of the Ukrainian territories of Cholm, Podlachia, and Wolhynia ever being added to the kingdom of Poland, which is in process of formation, and regard any attempt in this direction as an outrage upon the living body of the Ukrainian people, as a violation of its historic rights and a mockery of the principle of the self-determination of peoples."

"3. The representatives of the Ukrainians of Austria greet most heartily the efforts of the Ukrainians of Russia to secure the right of constitutional self-determination, and declare that they in Austria, too, will not abandon the struggle, so that the great Ukrainian nation may acquire the fullest rights upon the whole of its national territory."

The Berliner Tageblatt, unlike the majority of the German press, is not unfavourable to the idea of a Federal Austria. It says:— "Germany would welcome such a development, since a Federal Austria, even though diminished in extent, would remain, with a representative Poland, a faithful ally of Germany. The Czechs and the Southern Slavs, even should they attain a certain

A MANCHU CEREMONY.

Ex-Emperor's Tutor Honoured.

Wednesday (says the Peking Daily News of the 9th inst.) was the 70th birthday of Mr. Chen Pochien, Tutor to the ex-Boy Emperor, and it was celebrated in his residence in the West City in grand style. Mr. Chen and his sons were dressed in Manchu costume, wearing red buttons and peacock tails. Most of their guests were ex-Manchu officials who have refused office under the Republican regime, such as Liang Ting-feng, Yi Ko-tan, Fan Tseng-huang and a host of others.

At 11 a.m. Prince Tai Tse arrived at his residence in the capacity of the representative of the Qing Emperor, to do homage to the Imperial Tutor. He brought with him many valuable presents from the Imperial House, among which were two gold Buddhas, two jade "Jo-yi," one string of pearls, three fans, two large scrolls containing the characters "Fu" and "Shou," one pair of scrolls, and several scrolls of ancient drawings. As soon as it was announced that the sacred messengers had arrived from the Palace carrying these Imperial gifts Mr. Chen's brothers, sons and relatives proceeded to the gate in a long procession, all in full Manchu official costume, and prostrated themselves before them and the gifts.

Great silence prevailed when the Imperial Messengers carried the presents into the Hall and placed them in their proper places with profound reverence. At the departure of the Imperial Representative and Messengers, Mr. Chen and his family members again knelt down before them, and not until the time when they were out of sight did Mr. Chen and his kinsmen rise from the ground.

The Modern Sage, Kang Yu-wei, whose whereabouts have never been ascertained since his flight from the Capital after the failure of Chang Hsun's coup, had sent to the Imperial Tutor a poetry composed for the occasion. A note was attached to the scroll on which the poetry was written, stating that although he was unable to come personally to celebrate the 70th birthday of the Tutor, he hoped that on the 80th birthday he would be able to come. There were also many other scrolls containing good compositions eulogizing the virtue and merit of the Tutor, presented by his friends and former colleagues.

tonomy, would be rendered entirely harmless by the powerful Germano-Magyar-Polish coalition which would form the frame-work of the Central Europe of the future."

Georg Bernhard, the editor of the Berlin Vorwaerts Zeitung, is also pleased with the idea, and he rebukes the German people for their thinking of Austria-Hungary as a sort of German appendage. He writes:—

"It is necessary once for all to understand that Austria is not a German state. Austria is a conglomeration of different nationalities. This state cannot be rendered internally healthy save by reorganization on the basis of the principle of nationality. A strong Austria is only possible if, under the Hapsburg scepter, different peoples, each organized separately, live in happy community. In such a future lies not only the strength of Austria, but also her chief value as an ally for Germany, both politically and economically. In present developments we see fresh progress of the idea of 'Greater Austria.' This idea is shared both by reasonable Germans and by Slavs no Germans of the Empire have every reason to rejoice at seeing grown by our side a state, which, by reason of its German elements, so dear to us, and, on the other hand, by its Slav peoples, will constitute a bridge between West and East. As long as it was the ambition of Austria to be a German state, she was, or might again become, the rival of Germany. The new, strong, many-peopled Austria will be our complement. And only states that complete each other, and have reciprocally something to offer each other, can reach lasting alliances."

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

More Cases Heard To-day.

The Chief Justice (Sir William Rees Davies) sat in Criminal Sessions at the Supreme Court this morning.

A Severe Sentence. The first prisoner to be charged was Tam Pak-lem, who was arraigned for assaulting a woman with intent to commit a robbery, and also with wounding another woman with intent to do grievous bodily harm.

The prisoner was not represented and pleaded guilty to both charges. The Crown Solicitor (Mr. G. H. Wakeman) said that on September 29, two women, a mistress and her amah, had just left the Tai Yat Cinema at Yau-mat and were passing the Man Lung Ginger factory when they were set upon by three men. An attempt was made to snatch the bangles the mistress was wearing, but the amah cried out, whereupon she was attacked by the prisoner, who stabbed her twice with a knife. She still called out and the men ran away. The prisoner was caught by an attendant from the cinema, who had come running up. He dropped the knife as he ran. When charged, he admitted both offences. The other two men had not been arrested, making good their escape in the darkness.

Dr. Smalley was asked by his Lordship as to what were the nature of the wounds and he said that they were very serious. Had the large wound on the arm gone a fraction of an inch further, a main artery would have been cut and the woman would possibly have died. As it was, she had lost a large quantity of blood.

Prisoner had nothing to say. Inspector Gerrard stated that the man had only been in the Colony two days from Macao when he committed the offence.

His Lordship pointed out to the man the cowardly nature of his offence and said he was lucky in not being charged with murder. He was going to pass a severe sentence, but if the man would help the police to arrest the other two men, he would make a recommendation to His Excellency the Governor to reduce the sentence. The sentence would be eight years' hard labour and fifteen strokes with the "cat."

The Crown Solicitor thought that the cinema attendant's action was worthy of some reward, and the Chief Justice complimented the man on his action in effecting an arrest and said he would be pleased to support any recommendation that might be made for the man to be suitably compensated for his conduct.

Kidnapping Case. Lem Tso was charged with kidnapping a little boy, aged five years, from the Pukulum Road on July 18.

He admitted the offence.

The Crown Solicitor stated that at the last August Sessions, a woman was charged with kidnapping the same child, but was discharged. The facts were that the woman took the child to Yau-mat for a trip and there met the prisoner, who was her brother. The man asked if he could take the child to get some tea and though she at first demurred, she later consented. She waited on the wharf as arranged for the man to come back, but he never did.

She was found later in Hongkong, wandering about looking for the child. After she had been discharged at the last Sessions, she went to Macao to try and find the child, and was successful in finding out where the man was and had him arrested. Although the man had given the Police all the information he could, and although the woman and the Police had searched in the country, the child had not yet been recovered.

His Lordship will deliver sentence in this case to-morrow.

Robbery with Violence. Three men, named Yau Tam, Fung Tai and Chan Yau-nam respectively, were charged with committing robbery with violence at Sheung Wan, near Tai-po, on November 14.

The prisoners denied the charge.

The following were empanelled on the jury:—Messrs. D. Carvalho, A. O. Davidson, Yim Yat-wing, E. el. Arnelli, L. A. Ribeiro, E. H. Scott and E. Tavares.

DUTCH BOYCOTT OF GERMAN SUPPLIES.

Bitter Enemy Attack on America.

The Daily Chronicle special correspondent, George Benwick, writes from Amsterdam as follows:—

In the Berliner Tageblatt Herr Theodor Wolf, in an article on the autocratic Powers and "oleaginous dialectics" of President Wilson, makes the following statement between the lines of which it is possible to read something. He says:—

"During the past few weeks Holland especially has learned that America's boxer fist is worse than the English. The American Government is retaining 80 Dutch ships, laden with fodder for half a million cattle. It demands a guarantee that these cargoes are wholly for Holland, and not intended to be used in exchange for German coal."

"Here in Holland are 2,500,000 oxen, 520,000 sheep and 1,185,000 pigs. As the Dutch are not able to feed half a million cattle the position is serious. It is clear the American Government is taking this opportunity to apply the thumb-screw of refined cruelty to Holland and bring home to the Dutch all the dangers which attend further trade with Germany. Like England, America has had recourse to the favourite method of the Black List, and uses it even more fanatically."

"The Netherlands Overseas Trust gives England and America many useful opportunities to disturb Dutch trade with Germany. When, not long ago, England demanded that Holland should close the frontier, Holland, relying on the rights of neutral States, resisted energetically, but fruitlessly. Yielding to English and American pressure, the Netherlands Overseas Trust now concludes no agreements with Dutch firms which are on the English Black List, and every Dutch firm which does trade with a Black-Listed house is put on the Black List too. As all goods from overseas can only be sold with the Trust's permission, and as the Trust will give no import permits to Black-Listed firms, the boycott is complete. The Trust, too, now wishes to give no permits to those business houses which do not ban non-Trust merchandise."

This has the appearance of German propaganda matter for Holland, but Herr Wolf also gives us the hint that Germany is beginning to feel a certain pinch somewhat severely.

Nothing has been published here in Holland regarding America's decision, save the telegram announcing it from Washington. One section of the Press protests strongly.

The outlook for the winter time is becoming darker, especially with regard to bread and fuel. Beginning with October 1, gas, electricity, and fuel will be strictly rationed. The train service of the country will at an early date be cut down by one-third. Coffee and tea are getting scarcer.

The Crown Solicitor stated that on the night in question the complainant, who was a shopkeeper, was asleep in his house with his family. Early in the morning he heard a noise, and on getting up and lighting a lamp the three men entered the room, caught hold of him and tried to fasten him down. They eventually got away with \$223, which was kept in a box. They were all armed, the first man having a chopper, the second a fighting iron and the third a coil of rope. There was no question about the identification, for they were subsequently arrested at Yau-mat. In their statements all the men denied being there.

After evidence for the prosecution had been given the defendants called witnesses in an attempt to prove alibi.

The jury found the first and second prisoners guilty by six votes to one and the third prisoner not guilty.

Sentence of five years' hard labour and ten strokes with the "cat" was passed on the guilty men, the other being discharged.

11551. UNO, Manager
Kong. 10th October, 1917.

SMOKED EVERYWHERE BY
(NEARLY) EVERYBODY.

No. 7. Motoring.

"THE MIXTURE OF
MATCHLESS MERIT."

GARRICK MIXTURE

Lambert & Butler,
England.



THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS ISSUED BY THE
BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.

GERMAN EXTORTION.

Revelations by the Mayor of Lille.

Washington, October 18.—The dignity and nobility with which officials of the stricken city of Lille, France, have met the extortionate demands of their German masters is revealed in a letter from M. Charles de la Salle, Mayor of that city, to the German general-in-chief, Gravenitz, a copy of which has reached here.

The Mayor wrote: "Your letter is at hand. It causes me very great surprise. Hardly had we repaid the balance of the imposed tax of 24,000,000 when you asked for a new payment of 33,000,000. During the first year of your occupancy, when Lille was still in possession of the greater part of its resources, you claimed the sum of 28,000,000; during the second year the sum of 30,000,000, and during the third year, when the city was in dire distress, you doubled the tribute and raised it to sixty millions.

"Such heavy demands are as extortionate as they are unjustified. They are contrary to the spirit and letter of the Hague conventions. They are in absolute contradiction with the commentary that the German General Staff made on this convention, as I pointed out in my last year's correspondence.

"These contributions, established without justification, rest on the most absolute basis. Instead of decreasing, they increased in proportion as requisitioned ruin and devastation are piled upon this unfortunate city. In fact, you threatened us with the most severe punishment in case of resistance to your will, and especially with a fine of a million per day for delay. Under these conditions, if only my personal safety and that of a few officials were imperilled, I would not hesitate emphatically to refuse demands which seemed to me to be an abuse by force and violence of right. But the fate of a population weakened by three years of privation is at stake, and I have not the courage to expose it to new cruelties.

In consequence I beg to state, in the name of the municipal Council which I represent, that the city of Lille, cut off from the world, isolated from the world, unable to appeal to any court against the arbitrary power of which she is the victim, will pay the new contributions on the dates indicated, but she will pay them under duress."

The letter does not indicate whether the levy is in marks or francs, but it is assumed to be in francs, as all previous levies by the Germans have been.

The Cruiser "Chiaoow".
The Tientsin Daily News says the Peking Daily News has sent a telegram to the Government requesting that \$200,000 be granted him for repairs to the cruiser Chiaoow, which has not been repaired for a long time.

NOTICES.

ST. ANDREW'S FAIR.

WILL the ladies who have offered to send cakes, scones, puddings and sweets etc. to the "Heather Day" stall kindly let Miss Anton have them in the Fair Grounds on the morning of November 30th between the hours of 10 A.M. to 12 NOON.

It will facilitate matters if other articles are sent before that date to the Conveners of the several Districts, viz:—

Mrs. Milroy West Point
Mrs. Shaw East Point
Mrs. Templeton Quarry Bay
Miss Neave Kowloon
Mrs. Chatham The Peak
Mrs. Black Central District.

WAI KEE.

FLAG & SAILMAKER

No. 129, Des Voeux Road Central
Top Floor.
HONGKONG.
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FREE TO ALL SUFFERERS
Therapion
Therapion is a powerful medicine for the treatment of all forms of rheumatism, neuralgia, and other painful conditions. It is a pure vegetable preparation and is entirely free from any harmful or addictive ingredients. It is a most valuable remedy for all who suffer from these ailments.

NOTICES.

MASSAGE.

MR. HONDA.

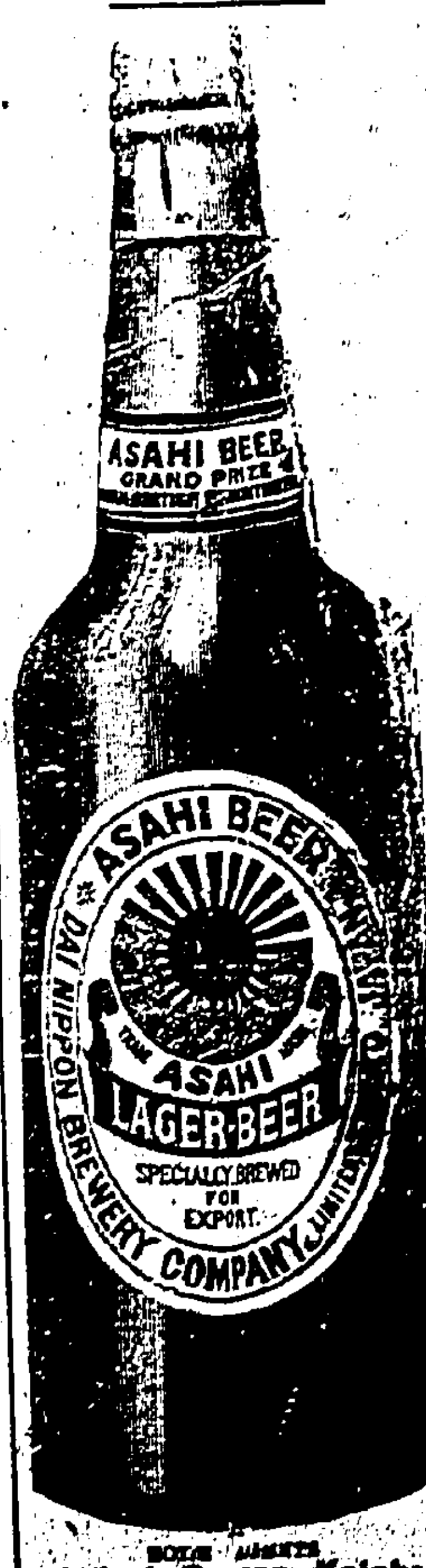
Trained masseur.

Formerly of Tokyo Military Hospital.

WILL VISIT PATIENTS RESIDENCES IF PREPARED.

No. 218 QUEEN'S ROAD, EAST.

ASAHI BEER.



Mitsui Bussan Kaisha

POST OFFICE.

The Parcel Post Service to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Forces), and to Abyssinia, Bagdad, Brithra, French East Africa, Italian Somaliland, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia have been suspended.

On and after the 1st October, 1917, the rate of postage on letters from Hongkong to Fathah, Chan Chuen, and Whampoa will be 4 cents for each ounce or fraction thereof.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are the more advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

Letters franked at the 4-cent rate addressed to Yunnan and Meigie and other places in the Province of Yunnan should be superscribed with the words "For delivery by the Chinese Post Office."

Parcels for Greece cannot be accepted for transmission unless accompanied by a special permit issued by the British Minister at Athens.

Arrangements have been made for the transmission of parcels to the United Kingdom via Canada.

The rates of postage are as follows:—
Parcel not over 3 lbs. 20 cents.
Do. 3 lbs. to 11 lbs. 1.50
Do. 11 lbs. to 27 lb. 2.70

No insurance can be effected on parcels sent by this route.

IMPORT PROHIBITIONS.

The public are informed that the underrated articles are prohibited from importation into the United Kingdom, either by letter post or by parcel post.

Gold medal and articles consisting of gold and silver watches, jewelry of any description.

Letters and parcels containing such articles cannot therefore be accepted for transmission by the Post Office.

The Parcel Post service to Aden (except in respect of parcels for military and naval addresses) has been suspended.

FRENCH PARCEL REGULATIONS.

The Public are informed that the new regulations adopted by the French Customs insist that all parcels addressed to France, Corsica and Algeria must fill in the columns of the regular Customs Declaration particularly and exactly, omitting none of the headings comprised therein.

It is furthermore absolutely necessary to show in the aforesaid declaration (1) The full name and address of the addressee (2) A statement as to whether the contents are intended for State supplies or not.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

Tai O.—Week days, 5 p.m.
Tai Po.—Week days, 10 a.m.; Sundays, 2.30 p.m.
Cheung Chow.—Week days, 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.
Sha-tau-kei, Shatin and Sheung-shui.—Week days, 4 p.m.
Aberdeen, Au-tun, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, San-tin and Stanley.—Week days, 1.30 p.m.
Canton, Sam-sui, and Wuchow.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; Registration 5 p.m.; Letters 6 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.
Macao.—Week days, 7.15 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.
Kowloon.—Week days, 6 p.m. Except Saturdays, Sundays, 5 p.m.
Amoy and Swatow.—Week days, 1 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.
Shanghai.—Week days, 10 a.m.; 4 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.

FROM SHEUNGWAN WESTERN BRANCH P.O.

Macao.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 8.30 a.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.
Canton.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; 3.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 a.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m.; 3.30 p.m.
Tai Ping Tung.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.
Shak Mei.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.
Kowloon.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.; Holidays, 5 p.m.
Kum-chuk.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.; Holidays, 5 p.m.
Kau-chung.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 5 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.

WEATHER REPORT.

November 20, 11h. 11m.—No returns from Japan and Vladivostok. Pressure has increased slightly to moderately at all stations reporting. An anticyclone of moderate intensity covers China; the relatively low area remains over the S. China Sea.

Strong monsoon will prevail along the China Coast, and over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 1.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 30.34 inches against an average of 31.57 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District	Forecast
1 Hongkong to Gap Rock	N.E. winds, fresh to strong; fine.
2 Formosa Channel	Northerly gale.
3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lian-shan	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.

November 20, a.m.

Station	Hour	Barometer	Temperature	Humidity	Wind	Direction	Force	Weather
Vostok	6a	30.07	57	70	ne	4	0	0
Nemuro	5a	30.07	57	70	ne	4	0	0
Hakodate	5a	30.07	57	70	ne	4	0	0
Yokohama	5a	30.07	57	70	ne	4	0	0
Kobe	5a	30.07	57	70	ne	4	0	0
Kiushu	5a	30.07	57	70	ne	4	0	0
Shanghai	5a	30.07	57	70	ne	4	0	0
Amoy	5a	30.07	57	70	ne	4	0	0
Swatow	5a	30.07	57	70	ne	4	0	0
Shanghai	5a	30.07	57	70	ne	4	0	0
Amoy	5a	30.07	57	70	ne	4	0	0
Swatow	5a	30.07	57	70	ne	4	0	0
Shanghai	5a	30.07	57	70	ne	4	0	0
Amoy	5a	30.07	57	70	ne	4	0	0
Swatow	5a	30.07	57	70	ne	4	0	0
Shanghai	5a	30.07	57	70	ne	4	0	0
Amoy	5a	30.07	57	70	ne	4	0	0
Swatow	5a	30.07	57	70	ne	4	0	0

C.W. JEFFRIES—Chief Assistant.

Hongkong Observatory, Nov. 20, 1917.

1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

State of Weather, in blue sky, detached clouds, drizzling rain, fog, gloom, hail, lightning, overcast, passing showers, squally, rain, snow, thunder, visibility, dew wet.

6 Direction of Wind, to two points.

7 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

8 State of Weather, in blue sky, detached clouds, drizzling rain, fog, gloom, hail, lightning, overcast, passing showers, squally, rain, snow, thunder, visibility, dew wet.

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32 State of Weather, in blue sky, detached clouds, drizzling rain, fog, gloom, hail, lightning, overcast, passing showers, squally, rain, snow, thunder, visibility, dew wet.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

Tuesday, 20th November, 1917.

JACKIE SAUNDERS

in the 3rd & 4th EPISODES

of the

"GRIP OF EVIL"
"THE UPPER TEN & LOOTERS."

"ANNALS OF THE WAR."

Comic & Interesting Films.

Friday, 23rd, Pathe's Great Serial:

"SUNSHINE & GOLD."

(in 5 parts).

Featuring BABY MARIE OSBORNE.

Booking at ANDERSON'S.

NOTICES.

4% FRENCH LOAN

(Rente Perpetuelle 4%)

THE BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE begs to announce that they are prepared to receive and forward to Paris, free of commission and telegraphic charges, at the selling rate of T.T. on Paris, applications for the above Loan, which will shortly be opened to public subscription.

The list of applications will be CLOSED IN PARIS ON DECEMBER 16th 1917, and those intending to subscribe are invited to apply without delay.

Issue Price: 68.60%

Full particulars will be supplied on application to the

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE

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5, Chater Road.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, MACAO.

NOTIFICATION.

IT IS HEREBY notified that on the 20th inst., at 3 P.M., at the Public Works Department, and before a committee presided by the Director of the Public Works and composed of the members appointed by the Government, the Attorney General being present, tenders will be received for the construction of one building for the "Laboratorio Bacteriologico."

The conditions of the tendering the specifications and the plans of building are open to the public at the Public Works Department where they can be examined on all week days from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2.30 P.M. to 4.30 P.M. Macao, Public Works Department, 1st November, 1917.

RAUL M. DE VARELA MAIA, Engineer Director.

G. R.

PARTICULARS and CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Monday, the 26th day of November, 1917, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor of One Lot of Crown Land at Nathan Road, Kowloon, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

Particulars	Area	Frontage	Depth	Area	Frontage	Depth	Area	Frontage	Depth
Lot No. 199.	1.14	114	114	1.14	114	114	1.14	114	114
Lot No. 200.	1.14	114	114	1.14	114	114	1.14	114	114
Lot No. 201.	1.14	114	114	1.14	114	114	1.14	114	114
Lot No. 202.	1.14	114	114	1.14	114	114	1.14	114	114
Lot No. 203.	1.14	114	114	1.14	114	114	1.14	114	114
Lot No. 204.	1.14	114	114	1.14	114	114	1.14	114	114
Lot No. 205.	1.14	114	114	1.14	114	114	1.14	114	114
Lot No. 206.	1.14	114	114	1.14	114	114	1.14	114	114
Lot No. 207.	1.14	114	114	1.14	114	114	1.14	114	114
Lot No. 208.	1.14	114	114	1.14	114	114	1.14	114	114
Lot No. 209.	1.14	114	114	1.14	114	114	1.14	114	114
Lot No. 210.	1.14	114	114	1.14	114	114	1.14	114	114

Printed and Published for the Proprietor, by George William Cade Barratt at 11, Lee House Street, in the City of Victoria Hong Kong.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

FRIDAY

the 30th November, 1917, at 1 o'clock in the AFTERNOON at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,

The following Valuable Leasehold property situate at Victoria Hongkong and registered as The Remaining Portion of Inland Lot No. 1217 together with the message thereon known as No. 4 Ripon Terrace.

The above property is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 99 years created therein by a Crown Lease dated the 20th December 1832.

The annual Crown Rent is \$42. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Lo and Lo, Solicitors, for the Mortgagee or to the undersigned:—

GEO. P. LAMBERT,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 16th day of November, 1917.

FOR SALE.

MOTOR CARS, MOTOR CARS

1917 Overland Touring Cars,

6 Cylinder, 7 Seater.

GEO. P. LAMBERT,

Duddell Street,

Hongkong, 18th February, 1917.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE MOTOR UNION INSURANCE CO., LTD. (Fire & Marine)